



Regional Economic Indicators

Government
of Alberta ■



**Regional Economic Indicators
Capital Region**

July 2009



CAPITAL REGION

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MAJOR MUNICIPALITIES

According to Statistics Canada census data, the major municipality in the Capital Region that had the largest per cent increase in population from 2001 to 2006, was Stony Plain with an increase of 28.5% or 2,739 residents. The major municipality that gained the largest number of residents over the same period was Edmonton with an increase of 64,268 (or 9.6%).

Economic Indicators: Capital Region				
Major Municipalities*	Status	2006 Population	2001 Population	1996 Population
Edmonton	City	730,372	666,104	616,306
Strathcona County	Specialized Municipality	82,511	71,986	64,176
St. Albert	City	57,719	53,081	46,888
Parkland County	Municipal District	29,370	27,267	24,769
Sturgeon County	Municipal District	18,621	18,067	15,945
Spruce Grove	City	19,496	15,983	14,271
Leduc	City	16,967	15,032	14,305
Fort Saskatchewan	City	14,957	13,121	12,408
Leduc County	Municipal District	12,765	12,538	12,316
Stony Plain	Town	12,363	9,624	8,274

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 1996, 2001, 2006

* Top ten cities/towns and municipalities in region, based on population from census years.

Economic Indicators: Capital Region				
Major Municipalities	2001 - 2006 (5 Years)		1996 - 2006 (10 Years)	
	% Change	Net Change	% Change	Net Change
Edmonton	9.6%	64,268	18.5%	114,066
Strathcona County (Including Sherwood Park)	14.6%	10,525	28.6%	18,335
St. Albert	8.7%	4,638	23.1%	10,831
Parkland County	7.7%	2,103	18.6%	4,601
Sturgeon County	3.1%	554	16.8%	2,676
Spruce Grove	22.0%	3,513	36.6%	5,225
Leduc	12.9%	1,935	18.6%	2,662
Fort Saskatchewan	14.0%	1,836	20.5%	2,549
Leduc County	1.8%	227	3.6%	449
Stony Plain	28.5%	2,739	49.4%	4,089

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 1996, 2001, 2006

DEMOGRAPHICS

According to Statistics Canada census data, the Capital Region's population increased by 10.2% or 96,769 residents from 2001 to 2006. The region's population accounted for 32.0% of the province's population.

Economic Indicators: Capital Region	
Land Area	Capital
Square Kilometers	11,828.3
% of Provincial Total	1.8
Total Population	Capital
Population, 2006 Census	1,041,848
% of Provincial Total	32.0%
Population, 2001 Census	945,079
% of Provincial Total	31.8%
Population, 1996 Census	869,299
% of Provincial Total	32.3%
Population Growth (%), 2001 - 2006	10.2%
Population Growth (%), 1996 - 2006	19.8%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 1996, 2001, 2006

Economic Indicators: Capital Region			
Population Components	2006	2001	1996
Age Group: 65+ (%)	11.2	10.6	9.8
Age Group: 0 - 14 (%)	18.1	19.8	21.9
Dependency Ratio ¹	41.3	43.8	46.5
Old Age Dependency Ratio ²	15.8	15.3	14.4
Males, Ages 0 - 14 (%)	18.6	20.4	22.7
Females, Ages 0 - 14 (%)	17.5	19.2	21.2
Males, Ages 15 - 64 (%)	71.5	70.3	68.9
Females, Ages 15 - 64 (%)	70.1	68.9	67.7
Males, Ages 65+ (%)	9.9	9.3	8.5
Females, Ages 65+ (%)	12.4	12.0	11.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Census 1996, 2001, 2006

Total Population by Age Group, 2006



IMMIGRATION – PERMANENT RESIDENTS

According to Citizenship and Immigration Canada, in 2007, 6,512 immigrants selected a location in the Capital Region geography as their destination of choice on their permanent residence application form.

Please note: This figure does not include temporary foreign workers, students or temporary residents. Also, those that selected a certain province as their destination of choice on their permanent residence application are not required to move to the province indicated. This means that there could potentially be data missing due to immigrants indicating once province as their destination and then actually moving to another.

The annualized percentage growth from 1997 to 2007 for the Capital Region was 4.6%. The annualized percentage growth from 1997 to 2007 for Alberta was 4.8%. The total change for the Capital Region was 37.4% (2,285) between 2002 and 2007, and 45.9% (2,050) between 1997 and 2007.

Economic Indicators: Capital Region	
Immigrants, CIC (Permanent Residents) ³	Capital
As of December 31, 1997	4,462
% of Province	34.8%
As of December 31, 1998	3,803
% of Province	34.0%
As of December 31, 1999	3,845
% of Province	31.8%
As of December 31, 2000	4,305
% of Province	30.0%
As of December 31, 2001	4,587
% of Province	28.0%
As of December 31, 2002	4,227
% of Province	28.6%
As of December 31, 2003	4,827
% of Province	30.5%
As of December 31, 2004	5,063
% of Province	30.7%
As of December 31, 2005	6,018
% of Province	31.0%
As of December 31, 2006	6,304
% of Province	30.7%
As of December 31, 2007	6,512
% of Province	32.0%
Annualized Percentage Growth, 1997 - 2007, 10 years⁴	3.9%
Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) Landing File	

LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

According to the Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey, the Capital Region's employment rate for the working age population of 15 years and older was 69.1% in 2007 and the participation rate was 71.9%.

In 2007, the Capital Region's employment rate the 15 to 24 year old age group was 66.7% and the participation rate was 72.1%. In that same year, the unemployment rate for the working age population of 15 years and older was 3.8% and the unemployment rate for the 15 to 24 year old age group was 7.5%. Alberta had the lowest unemployment rate of all provinces in 2007 at 3.5% - well below the national average of 6.0%.

Between 2006 and 2007, the number of people employed in Alberta grew by 4.7% or by 88,700. Over that same period, employment in the Capital Region grew by 37,800 or 6.7%. Between 2002 and 2007, the number of people employed grew by about 289,000 or 17.2% in Alberta, and by 72,000 or 13.7% in the Calgary Region.

In 2007, Alberta made up 10.3% of Canada's working age population (15+ years), and the province created just under one-quarter or 23.2% of all new jobs in Canada. Alberta created nearly as many new jobs as Ontario (88,700 vs 101,100), which has more than three times the working age population of Alberta.

Economic Indicators: Capital Region						
Annual Labour Force Characteristics ⁵	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Population: 15+ (000s)	866.7	837.8	812.9	810.0	791.3	781.5
Labour Force: 15+ (000s)	623.0	584.0	571.6	587.0	568.5	556.3
Employment: 15+ (000s)	599.1	561.3	545.8	558.6	539.9	527.1
Unemployment: 15+ (000s)	23.9	22.7	25.8	28.4	28.6	29.3
Participation Rate: 15+ (%)	71.9	69.7	70.3	72.5	71.8	71.2
Unemployment Rate: 15+ (%)	3.8	3.9	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.3
Employment Rate: 15+ (%)	69.1	67.0	67.1	69.0	68.2	67.4
Participation Rate - Age Group: 15 - 24 (%)	72.1	69.9	70.4	71.1	70.3	68.4
Unemployment Rate - Age Group: 15 - 24 (%)	7.5	7.3	7.6	9.3	8.8	9.7
Employment Rate - Age Group: 15 - 24 (%)	66.7	64.8	65.1	64.5	64.1	61.8
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey						

Statistics Canada cautions the reader that the regional labour force data may be subject to large year-to-year fluctuations, especially for the smaller regions, for the following reasons. First, there are no population control totals for special geographies such as these regions. Second, some of the smaller regions have small sample size, leading to greater volatility in the estimates. Third, Statistics Canada periodically redesigns its survey methodology; the latest redesign was done in 2005.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

In 2007, according to Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey, the services-producing sector in the Capital Region accounted for 76.3% of the total number employed.

The Retail Trade industry had the largest number of individuals employed with 65,200 jobs. This industry is followed by the Health Care and Social Assistance, Construction and Manufacturing industries.

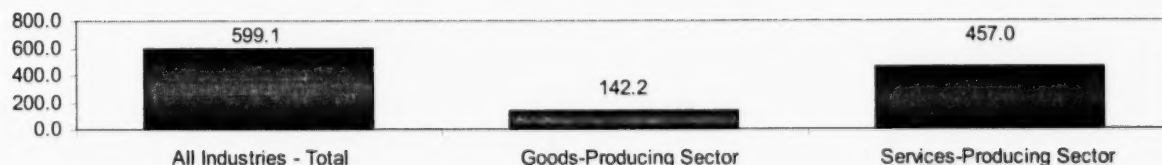
Economic Indicators: Capital Region						
Annual Employment by Industry^a	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
All Industries (000s) - Total	599.1	561.3	545.8	558.6	539.9	527.1
Goods-Producing Sector	142.2	123.8	121.7	127.1	121.7	122
Agriculture	3.0	3.7	2.8	4.5	5.0	2.9
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil & Gas	18.0	15.0	15.2	12.5	13.5	11.4
Utilities	5.2	4.3	5.5	5.7	4.9	4.8
Construction	63.9	55.3	51.0	52.1	48.5	47.1
Manufacturing	52.0	45.6	47.2	52.3	49.8	55.8
Services-Producing Sector	457.0	437.5	424.1	431.5	418.2	405.0
Wholesale Trade	26.6	26.7	23.4	24.4	24.8	21.5
Retail Trade	65.2	66.8	72.0	67.2	62.7	59.9
Transportation & Warehousing	31.5	32.0	29.6	30.0	30.6	27.5
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Leasing	29.0	31.2	30.5	31.3	26.9	31.3
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	42.6	36.9	37.9	36.5	35.7	37.5
Business, Building & Other Support Services	24.0	18.8	19.1	20.2	23.5	17.8
Educational Services	47.2	42.3	41.8	40.8	39.0	41.4
Health Care & Social Assistance	63.6	59.8	55.8	61.7	54.7	56.2
Information, Culture & Recreation	26.1	22.4	24.4	24.4	21.9	22.3
Accommodation & Food Services	35.8	30.5	34.0	39.5	36.7	36.4
Other Services	31.9	31.2	26.2	24.8	28.4	24.6
Public Administration	33.4	38.8	29.4	30.7	28.7	28.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Note: N/A= data suppressed, insufficient sample size.

Statistics Canada cautions the reader that the regional labour force data may be subject to large year-to-year fluctuations, especially for the smaller regions, for the following reasons. First, there are no population control totals for special geographies such as these regions. Second, some of the smaller regions have small sample size, leading to greater volatility in the estimates. Third, Statistics Canada periodically redesigns its survey methodology; the latest redesign was done in 2005.

Employment by Industry, Capital, 2007 (In '000s)



INCOME, TAXFILER

In 2006, the average individual income for all taxfilers for the Capital Region was \$36,610, a 9.1% increase from 2005. The percentage of taxfilers that reported an individual gross income of \$100,000 and over was 5.7%.

Economic Indicators: Capital Region			
Individual Income ⁷	2006	2005	2004
Average Individual Income (\$)	36,610	33,570	30,600
Income Range	%		
Negative Claims (Includes \$0)	20.4%	19.9%	20.3%
\$1 - \$20,000	25.9%	28.1%	29.9%
\$20,000 - \$40,000	19.8%	20.4%	20.7%
\$40,000 - \$60,000	14.6%	14.2%	13.7%
\$60,000 - \$80,000	8.9%	8.3%	7.9%
\$80,000 - \$99,999	4.7%	4.2%	3.7%
\$100,000+	5.7%	4.9%	3.8%
Source: Alberta Finance and Enterprise			

In 2006, the average couple (defined as married or common law) income for all taxfilers for the Capital Region was \$106,225, a 9.5% increase from 2005. The percentage of taxfilers that defined themselves as a couple and reported an income of \$100,000 and over was 36.9%.

Economic Indicators: Capital Region			
Couple Income ⁷	2006	2005	2004
Average Couple Income (\$)	106,225	97,020	89,030
Income Range	%		
Negative Claims (Includes \$0)	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
\$1 - \$20,000	5.6%	5.9%	6.6%
\$20,000 - \$40,000	12.7%	14.1%	15.4%
\$40,000 - \$60,000	14.4%	15.8%	17.3%
\$60,000 - \$80,000	15.7%	16.7%	17.7%
\$80,000 - \$99,999	14.6%	14.6%	14.6%
\$100,000+	36.9%	32.7%	28.3%
Source: Alberta Finance and Enterprise			

INVESTMENT

In 2007, the total building permits value for the Capital Region increased by 11.0% from 2006 to \$3.9 billion, 87.7% more than the 10-year average of \$2.1 billion. Between 2006 and 2007, the residential building permit value for the region increased by 12.9% to \$2.8 billion.

In 2007, the number of total housing starts in the Capital Region increased by 3.4% from 2006 to 15,045 units. The 2007 number of starts was 36.3% more than the 10-year average of 11,039. The number of single family housing starts in the region increased by 14.9% from 2006 to 6,993.

Economic Indicators: Capital Region			
Building Permit Values and Housing Starts (2007)	2007	2006	2005
Total Building Permit Value (\$000s)	3,931,915	3,542,407	2,913,595
% of Provincial Total	25.0%	25.5%	28.6%
Per Capita Building Permit Value (\$) ⁸	3,774	3,400	2,872
Total Building Permit Value (\$000s), 5-year average (2003 - 2007)	2,836,983		
Total Building Permit Value (\$000s), 10-year average (1998 - 2007)	2,095,131		
Commercial Building Permit Value (\$000s)	873,578	745,499	512,269
Commercial % of Total Building Permit Value	22.2%	21.0%	17.6%
% of Provincial Commercial Building Permit Value	17.8%	20.4%	21.5%
Industrial Building Permit Value (\$000s)	190,220	171,247	153,223
Industrial % of Total Building Permit Value	4.8%	4.8%	5.3%
% of Provincial Industrial Building Permit Value	20.0%	16.3%	17.8%
Institutional Building Permit Value (\$000s)	115,690	188,651	332,869
Institutional % of Total Building Permit Value	2.9%	5.3%	11.4%
% of Provincial Institutional Building Permit Value	13.3%	18.4%	37.0%
Residential Building Permit Value (\$000s)	2,752,427	2,437,010	1,915,234
Residential % of Total Building Permit Value	70.0%	68.8%	65.7%
% of Provincial Residential Building Permit Value	30.5%	29.9%	31.7%
Single Family Housing Starts	6,993	9,325	8,334
Single Family Housing Starts, 5-year average (2003 - 2007)	7,553		
Single Family Housing Starts, 10-year average (1998 - 2007)	6,335		
Total Housing Starts	15,045	14,557	14,736
Total Housing Starts, 5-year average (2003 - 2007)	13,875		
Total Housing Starts, 10-year average (1998 - 2007)	11,039		
Source: Statistics Canada, Compilation by Alberta Finance and Enterprise			

ESTABLISHMENTS WITH EMPLOYEES

In 2007, 79.9% of all business establishments with employees in the Capital Region were classified in the service-producing sector which includes such industries as Retail Trade, Accommodation and Food Services, and Public Administration.

From 2006 to 2007, there was a net increase of 5.9% or 2,573 in the number of establishments with employees for all industries in the Capital Region. Between 2002 and 2007, the number of establishments with employees for all industries in the Capital Region increased by 13.8% or by 5,552 establishments.

From 2006 to 2007, the goods-producing sector in the Capital Region had a net decrease of 0.3% or 29 establishments. Over the same period, the services-producing sector in the Capital Region had a net increase of 7.6% or 2,602 establishments.

Economic Indicators: Capital Region					
Establishment with Employees⁹	2007	2006	2002	1 Year % Change	5 Year % Change
Total All Industries	45,919	43,346	40,367	5.9%	13.8%
Total Goods Industries	9,230	9,259	8,158	-0.3%	13.1%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	536	640	687	-16.3%	-22.0%
Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction	690	611	511	12.9%	35.0%
Utilities	67	48	46	39.6%	45.7%
Construction	5,768	5,912	4,866	-2.4%	18.5%
Manufacturing	2,169	2,048	2,048	5.9%	5.9%
Total Service Industries	36,689	34,087	32,209	7.6%	13.9%
Wholesale Trade	2,863	2,434	2,487	17.6%	15.1%
Retail Trade	5,204	4,528	4,265	14.9%	22.0%
Transportation and Warehousing	2,313	2,211	2,002	4.6%	15.5%
Information and Cultural Industries	413	383	390	7.8%	5.9%
Finance and Insurance	1,594	1,542	1,332	3.4%	19.7%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,844	2,006	1,826	-8.1%	1.0%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	6,023	6,470	5,943	-6.9%	1.3%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	776	770	963	0.8%	-19.4%
Administrative, Waste Management and Remediation	2,055	2,031	1,829	1.2%	12.4%
Educational Services	478	494	429	-3.2%	11.4%
Health Care and Social Assistance	3,914	3,689	3,527	6.1%	11.0%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	452	480	516	-5.8%	-12.4%
Accommodation and Food Services	2,661	2,525	2,477	5.4%	7.4%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	5,666	4,170	3,865	35.9%	46.6%
Public Administration	433	354	358	22.3%	20.9%
Source: 2007 Alberta Business Monitor, Alberta Finance and Enterprise					

SMALL BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS

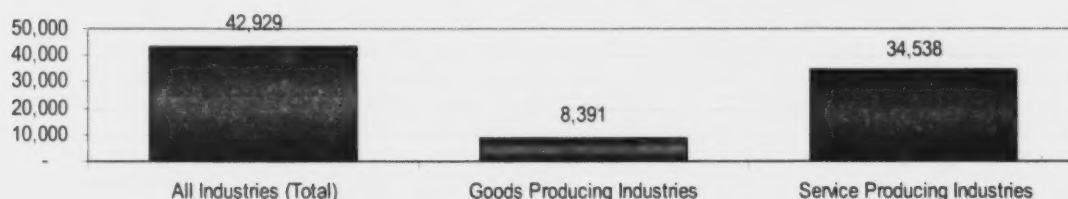
In 2007, 93.5% of all business establishments in the Capital Region were classified as small business (businesses that have between 1 and 49 employees). The Professional, Scientific and Technical services industry had the largest number of small businesses followed by the Construction industry and the Other Services (except public administration) industry.

From 2006 to 2007, the total number of small business establishments in the Capital Region increased by 6.0% or 2,414 establishments. From 2002 to 2007, the region had a 12.9% increase in the total number of small business establishments with employees.

Economic Indicators: Capital Region					
Small Business Establishments¹⁰ (1 - 49 employees)	2007	2006	2002	1 Year % Change	5 Year % Change
Total All Industries	42,929	40,515	38,035	6.0%	12.9%
Total Goods Industries	8,391	8,436	7,515	-0.5%	11.7%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	528	626	677	-15.7%	-22.0%
Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction	609	542	455	12.4%	33.8%
Utilities	42	36	30	16.7%	40.0%
Construction	5,449	5,544	4,622	-1.7%	17.9%
Manufacturing	1,763	1,688	1,731	4.4%	1.8%
Total Service Industries	34,538	32,079	30,520	7.7%	13.2%
Wholesale Trade	2,621	2,244	2,332	16.8%	12.4%
Retail Trade	4,842	4,193	4,000	15.5%	21.1%
Transportation and Warehousing	2,173	2,108	1,906	3.1%	14.0%
Information and Cultural Industries	355	344	347	3.2%	2.3%
Finance and Insurance	1,516	1,450	1,259	4.6%	20.4%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,767	1,864	1,720	-5.2%	2.7%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	5,888	6,280	5,796	-6.2%	1.6%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	711	666	896	6.8%	-20.6%
Administrative, Waste Management and Remediation	1,924	1,913	1,734	0.6%	11.0%
Educational Services	442	462	397	-4.3%	11.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	3,766	3,539	3,385	6.4%	11.3%
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	401	426	478	-5.9%	-16.1%
Accommodation and Food Services	2,338	2,283	2,224	2.4%	5.1%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	5,552	4,066	3,794	36.5%	46.3%
Public Administration	242	241	252	0.4%	-4.0%

Source: 2007 Alberta Business Monitor, Alberta Finance and Enterprise

Small Business (1 - 49 Employees) Establishemnt Count, 2007



INVENTORY OF MAJOR PROJECTS

As of December 31, 2008, there were 244 projects, which were proposed, planned, under construction or recently completed, in the Capital Region.

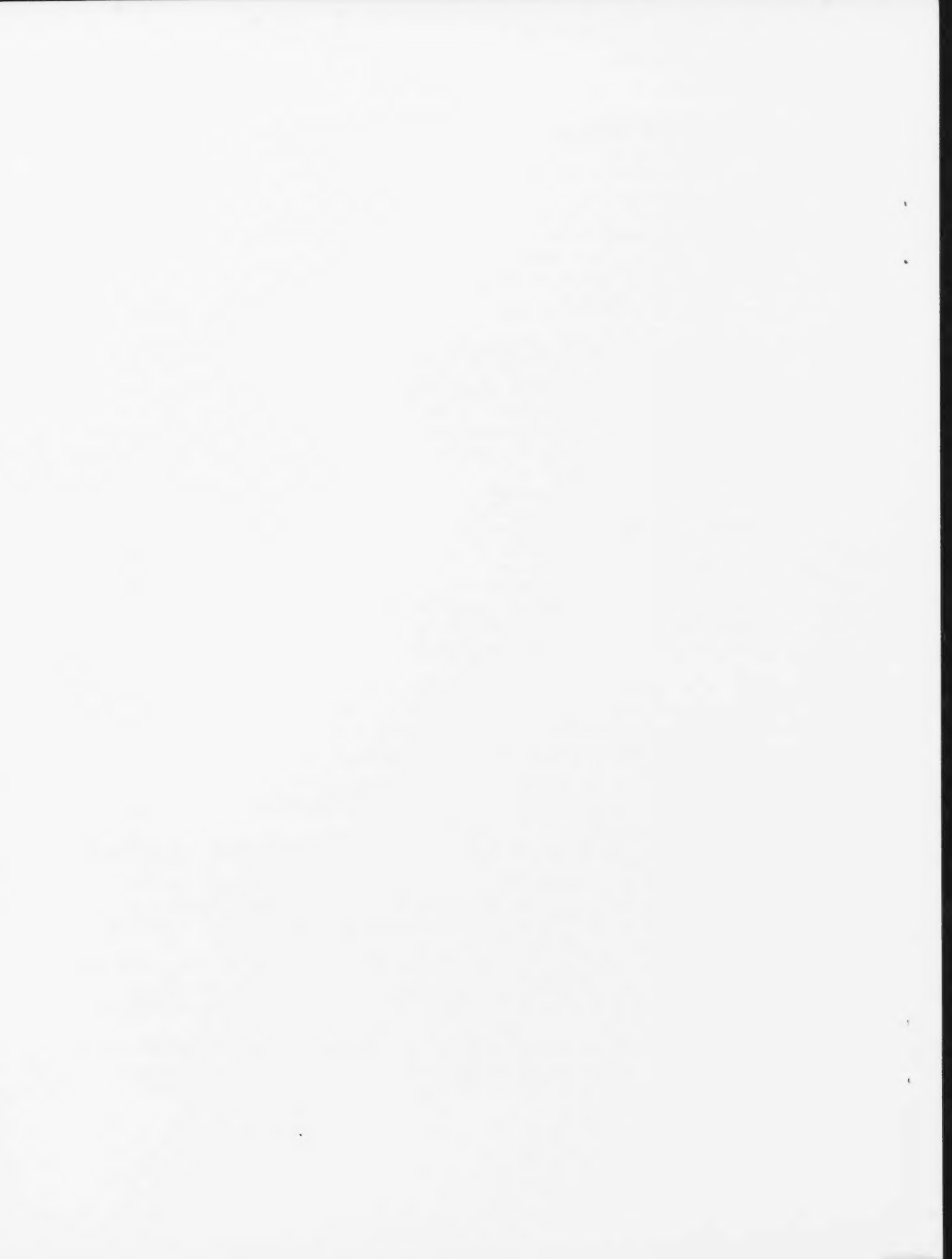
The total value for these 244 projects for the region was \$75.8 billion. The largest projects are in the oilsands sector.

Please note: 2008 and 2007 can not be compared because some projects are carried over several years and there is only one cost available for the entire project

Economic Indicators: Capital Region				
Major Construction Projects, As of December 31 ¹¹				
Industry Sector	Projects		Value (\$millions)	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
Agriculture and Related	1	1	\$15.0	\$15.0
Biofuels	3	2	\$230.0	\$160.0
Chemicals and Petrochemicals	6	4	\$457.0	\$372.0
Commercial/Retail	27	25	\$1,914.7	\$1,285.4
Commercial/Retail/Residential	6	5	\$1,326.7	\$1,119.0
Forestry and Related	0	1	\$0.0	\$35.00
Infrastructure	59	54	\$5,779.7	\$3,577.4
Institutional	52	34	\$3,749.1	\$3,485.1
Manufacturing	1	1	\$30.0	\$10.5
Mining	1	2	\$250.0	\$259.8
Oil & Gas	3	6	\$268.0	\$916.0
Oilsands	7	11	\$55,600.0	\$65,821.0
Other Industrial	5	6	\$70.5	\$74.5
Pipelines	3	2	\$123.0	\$132.0
Power	5	7	\$2,090.0	\$2,210.0
Residential	41	34	\$2,450.1	\$2,139.0
Tourism/Recreation	24	23	\$1,417.2	\$1,401.2
TOTAL	244	218	\$75,771.0	\$83,013.1
Source: Alberta Finance and Enterprise, Inventory of Major Alberta Projects				

1. This inventory lists projects in Alberta, valued at \$5 million or greater, which have recently been completed, are currently under construction, or are proposed to start construction within two years. Not all projects over this threshold are listed due to reasons of confidentiality and/or due to information not being available at time of printing.
2. Project data is obtained from public information sources. Although, where possible, this data has been verified with the project proponent/developer, users of the inventory may wish to confirm project data with the proponent/developer.
3. The inventory does not breakdown project expenditures by any given year. The cost of the project is the value of expenditures expected over all phases of project construction, which may span over two or more years.
4. The cost of projects listed in the Inventory are estimated values only.

Economic Indicator Definitions	
1 Dependency Ratio	– The percentage of the population below the age of 15 (Child) and over the age of 64 (Elderly) divided by the number of adults (15 – 64). This is the population of children and elderly that are dependent on the adult population for economic needs.
2 Old Age Dependency Ratio	– The percentage of the population over the age of 64 (Elderly) divided by the number of adults (15 - 64). This is the population that is dependent on the adult population for economic needs.
3 Permanent Immigrants	– Citizenship and Immigration Canada's (CIC) count of where immigrants are landing within the province of Alberta. This includes spouses, dependents, entrepreneurs, investors, self employed, refugees and family sponsorship. This does not take into account those that land in other Canadian provinces and then move to Alberta.
4 Annualized Percentage Growth, 1997 - 2007, 10 Years (%)	– The average annual increase in immigrants over the 10 year period.
5 Labour Force Characteristics	– Drawn from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (LFS) or from the Census. The LFS is the source of current, monthly, and annual estimates of total employment (including self-employment) and unemployment. Allocating existing LFS respondents to Economic Indicator Regions results in insufficient data for certain regions (i.e. Insufficient sample sizes). LABOUR FORCE: Persons who are 15 years or over that were not institutional residents that were either employed or unemployed for the year. Labour Force = Employed + Unemployed. PARTICIPATION RATE: Number of persons from the Labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. Participation Rate = (Labour Force / Population 15 years and over)*100. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: Number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. Unemployment Rate = (Unemployed / Labour Force)*100. EMPLOYMENT RATE: Number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. Employment Rate = (Employed / Population 15 years and over)*100.
6 Employment by Industry	– Based on the LFS or Census data. Industry and occupation codes are assigned using the respondent's job description on the questionnaire. Codes assigned are based on the classifications described in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS 2002).
7 Income (2006)	Individual Income: Gross income for individuals filing income tax in Alberta in 2006. Couple Income: Gross income for people that defined themselves as married or common law when filing the income tax in Alberta in 2006.
8 Per Capita Building Permit Value (\$)	– Total value of building permits for a region divided by its population.
9 Establishments with Employees	– Business establishments are presented by the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) industry codes. Commercial industries are included as are several in the public sector (schools, universities, hospitals, government offices, churches, service clubs, etc.)
10 Small Business Establishments	– Business establishment with less than 49 employees and at least one employee. This does not include individuals that are self-employed.
11 Major Projects	– As of December 2008, a list of major development projects in Alberta that are valued at \$5 million or more that are planned, currently under construction or recently completed. Project data is obtained from public information sources. Updated information is added monthly, print edition is updated quarterly.





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You can access the Regional Economic Indicators reports and the following related department publications on the Internet at www.albertacanada.com/statpub:

- Alberta's International Merchandise Exports
- Facts on Alberta
- Highlights of the Alberta Economy
- Inventory of Major Alberta Projects
- Monthly Economic Review
- Place-to-Place Price Comparison Survey

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